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tically none of the advantages of the case method of study, but it is probably necessary to do more or less of this thing in treating the subject of Constitutional Law. Moreover these excerpted portions of cases follow other cases on the same general subject in which the facts are given, usually by the editor. The danger is thus reduced to a minimum.

2. The other possible objection to the book (and about that opinions would certainly differ), lies in the fullness of the notes. It may be said at once that these notes in themselves are admirable. They cover a wide range of topics either by brief statements of the facts decided in the cases referred to or by citing the cases in such a way as to lead the inquiring student to investigate in an orderly way. Not only has the editor brought to the student in these notes a large number of cases but he has referred to a large part of the best writing on the subject. Thus there are numerous citations not only of the best treatises but also of law review articles. As a mine of information and as a logical arrangement these notes are excellent. The only possible objection to them is likely to come from teachers who prefer to develop those portions of the subject not covered by the principal cases by means of hypothetical cases and informal lectures. If a teacher has undertaken to master the field for himself and to develop it in his own way he may perhaps be a little annoyed by exhaustive note treatment which may possibly tend to prevent spontaneity and freshness of classroom discussion of the ground thus covered. The reviewer concedes, however, that the majority of teachers probably prefer the expanded treatment of which this is a most excellent example. His own opinion of the book as a whole is indicated by the fact that he has selected it for his own classroom work.

H. M. B.

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THE INCOME TAX LAW OF 1913 EXPLAINED. By George F. Tucker, joint author of "The Federal Income Tax of 1894 Explained." Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1913. pp. xi, 271.

The author states in his preface that "the design is to present the provisions of the present Federal law imposing a tax upon incomes with explanatory observations and with the citation of rulings and decisions upon former acts." Within the scope thus indicated the author seems to have done his work well. Of course at the time the book was published and perhaps quite as much so at the present time the interpretation, both by the Treasury Department and by the courts, was and is yet to be made for the most part. The author has made use of the decisions of the courts with reference to the corporation excise tax law of 1909. As many of the provisions of the income tax law are similar to those of the act of 1909 it is probable that the decisions on the earlier law will be followed. The author's method of treatment is to print the provisions of the law followed by explanatory notes with citations of the cases and other literature. This has been intelligently done. What may be called the text proper is followed by the treasury regulations.

The book was published when it was still too early to forecast the development of this law except in the most general way. That the author suc-

ceeded in doing fairly well. No doubt the work will be made the basis of a more comprehensive treatment when the treasury department regulations shall have been better settled and when the courts shall have interpreted the more important provisions of the act. H. M. B.

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GOOD WILL, TRADE-MARKS AND UNFAIR TRADING, by Edward S. Rogers, of the Chicago Bar, Non-Resident Lecturer on the Law of Trade-Marks in the University of Michigan. A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago, 1914. pp. 288.

The publisher's preface says that this "is not a law book," but the publisher's preface is in error. It is a law book, and one of a kind that is unfortunately all too rare. It is perhaps not a technical treatise, a tool for use in the lawyer's trade; but it is a clear and straightforward discussion of a broad and important field of the law, which lies before the eyes of every man every day, and which is seen by few. In these days when the law is so generally (though unjustly) considered as a thing apart, as a narrow field of technical learning, as something opposed to normal experience and ordinary common sense, it is refreshing to find a book which treats a legal subject from the standpoint of the ordinary business man and which points out to him that the law has done in his particular field what it has always tried to do in every field—made rules which smooth the way of the honest and which entrap the feet of the dishonest. Mr. ROGERS shows the history and development of the trade-mark, and gives many interesting examples of attempts by piratical merchants and manufacturers to steal the advantage of another's reputation; he shows and illustrates the advantages and weaknesses of different kinds of trade-marks, and the fatal effects of misstatements in them; and he shows how the courts have met and foiled the attempts of infringers. Numerous reproductions of infringing labels and packages add to the interest of the book. The work is one that cannot fail to be of interest and profit to lawyer and layman.

E. H.

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CHART INDEX FOR TESTING WILLS BEFORE DEATH, by Daniel S. Remsen of the New York bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, 1914.

Lord COKE said "Wills and the construction of them do more perplex a man than any other learning," but it remained for Mr. REMSEN to make ocular demonstration of it by the chart we have before us. A man who could not draw a will without the aid of this chart would get very little assistance from it; but a glance at this formidable array of obstacles might serve to deter the unqualified layman and lawyer from making the rash attempt. For this purpose the chart might make valuable wall decoration in the offices of guardian trust companies and others who claim special skill in drawing wills. In the hands of the really competent conveyancer it might also serve as a reminder of things well known but for the time forgotten.

J. R. R.